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QUESTION 1

When measuring signal strength, dBm is commonly used and 0 dBm corresponds to 1 mW power.

What does -20 dBm correspond to?

A. .-1 mW

B. .01 mw

C. 10 mW

D. 1mW

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: dBm is a unit of power that measures the ratio of a given power level to 1 mW. The formula to convert dBm to mW is: P(mW) = 1mW * 10^(P(dBm)/10). Therefore, - 20 dBm corresponds to 0.01 mW, as follows: P(mW) = 1mW * 10^(-20/10) = 0.01 mW

References:https://www.rapidtables.com/convert/power/dBm_to_mW.html

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QUESTION 2

What is the correct command to add a static route to a class-c-network 10.2.10.0 via a gateway of 172.16.1.1?

A. ip-route 10.2.10.0/24 172.16.1.1

B. ip route 10.2.10.0.255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 description aruba

C. ip route 10.2.10.0/24.172.16.11

D. ip route-static 10.2 10.0.255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The correct command to add a static route to a class-c-network 10.2.10.0 via a gateway of 172.16.1.1 is ip-route 10.2.10.0/24 172.16.1.1 . This command specifies the destination network address (10.2.10.0) and prefix length (/24) and the next-hop address (172.16.1 .1) for reaching that network from the switch. The other commands are either incorrect syntax or incorrect parameters for adding a static route.

References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS- CX_10_04/NOSCG/Content/cx-noscg/ip-routing/static-routes.htm

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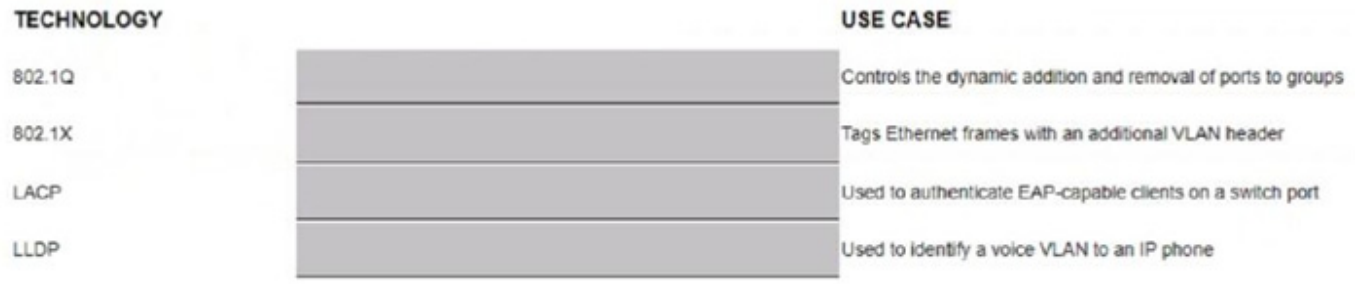
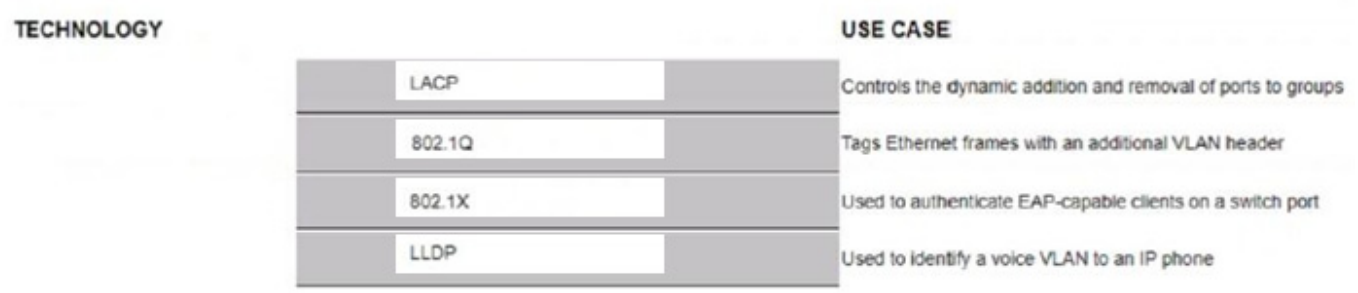
QUESTION 3

Match the switching technology with the appropriate use case.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

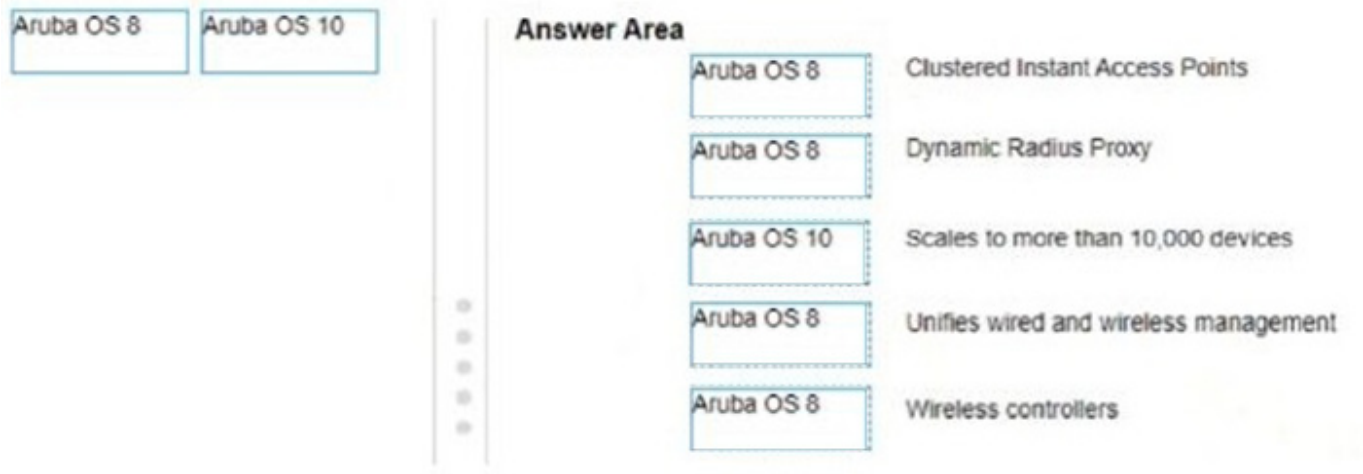


QUESTION 4

Match the feature to the Aruba OS version (Matches may be used more than once.)

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:



QUESTION 5

When performing live firmware upgrades on Aruba APs. which technology partitions all the APs based on RF neighborhood data minimizing the impact on clients?

A. Aruba ClientMatch

B. Aruba Ai insights

C. Aruba AirMatch

D. Aruba ESP

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Aruba AirMatch is a feature that optimizes RF Radio Frequency. RF is any frequency within the electromagnetic spectrum associated with radio wave propagation. When an RF current is supplied to an antenna, an

electromagnetic field is created that then is able to propagate through space. performance and user experience by using machine learning algorithms and historical data to dynamically adjust AP power levels, channel assignments, and

channel width. AirMatch performs live firmware upgrades on Aruba APs by partitioning all the APs based on RFneighborhood data and minimizing the impact on clients. AirMatch uses a rolling upgrade process that upgrades one partition at a

time while ensuring that adjacent partitions are not upgraded simultaneously.

References:

https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_AirMatch.pdfhttps://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/ArubaOS_86_Web_Help/Content/arubaos-solutions/arm/AirMatch.htm

QUESTION 6

You are configuring a network with a stacked pair of 6300M switches used for distribution and layer 3 services. You create a new VLAN for users that will be used on multiple access stacks of CX6200 switches connected downstream of the distribution stack You will be creating multiple VLANs/subnets similar to this will be utilized in multiple access stacks

What is the correct way to configure the routable interface for the subnet to be associated with this VLAN?

A. Create a physically routed interface in the subnet on the 6300M stack for each downstream switch.

B. Create an SVl in the subnet on each downstream switch

C. Create an SVl in the subnet on the 6300M stack, and assign the management address of each downstream switch stack to a different IP address in the same subnet

D. Create an SVl in the subnet on the 6300M stack.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The correct way to configure the routable interface for the subnet to be associated with this VLAN is to create an SVI Switched Virtual Interface (SVI) Switched Virtual Interface (SVI) is a virtual interface on a switch that represents a VLAN and provides Layer 3 routing functions for that VLAN . SVIs are used to enable inter-VLAN routing , provide gateway addresses for hosts in VLANs , apply ACLs or QoS policies to VLANs , etc . SVIs have some advantages over physical routed interfaces such as saving interface ports , reducing cable costs , simplifying network design , etc . SVIs are usually numbered according to their VLAN IDs (e.g., vlan 10) and assigned IP addresses within the subnet of their VLANs . SVIs can be created and configured by using commands such as interface vlan , ip address , no shutdown , etc . SVIs can be verified by using commands such as show ip interface brief , show vlan , show ip route , etc . in the subnet on the 6300M stack. An SVI is a virtual interface on a switch that represents a VLAN and provides Layer 3 routing functions for that VLAN. Creating an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack allows the switch to act as a gateway for the users in that VLAN and enable inter-VLAN routing between different subnets. Creating an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack also simplifies network design and management by reducing the number of physical interfaces and cables required for routing. The other options are not correct ways to configure the routable interface for the subnet to be associated with this VLAN because: Create a physically routed interface in the subnet on the 6300M stack for each downstream switch: This option is incorrect because creating a physically routedinterface in the subnet on the 6300M stack for each downstream switch would require using one physical port and cable per downstream switch, which would consume interface resources and increase cable costs. Creating a physically routed interface in the subnet on the 6300M stack for each downstream switch would also complicate network design and management by requiring separate routing configurations and policies for each interface. Create an SVI in the subnet on each downstream switch: This option is incorrect because creating an SVI in the subnet on each downstream switch would not enable inter-VLAN routing between different subnets, as each downstream switch would act as a gateway for its own VLAN only. Creating an SVI in the subnet on each downstream switch would also create duplicate IP addresses in the same subnet, which would cause IP conflicts and routing errors. Create an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack, and assign the management address of each downstream switch stack to a different IP address in the same subnet: This option is incorrect because creating an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack, and assigning the management address of each downstream switch stack to a different IP address in the same subnet would not enable inter-VLAN routing between different subnets, as each downstream switch would still act as a gateway for its own VLAN only. Creating an SVI in the subnet on the 6300M stack, and assigning the management address of each downstream switch stack to a different IP address in the same subnet would also create unnecessary IP addresses in the same subnet, which would waste IP space and complicate network management.

References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200- 7295/index.html
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200- 7295/cx-noscg/l3-routing/l3-routing-overview.htm
https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.05/HTML/5200-7295/cx-noscg/l3- routing/l3-routing-config.htm

QUESTION 7

A network technician is troubleshooting one new AP at a branch office that will not receive Its configuration from Aruba Central The other APs at the branch are working as expected The output of the \\'show ap debug cloud-server command\\' shows that the "cloud conflg received" Is FALSE.

After confirming the new AP has internet access, what would you check next?

A. Disable and enable activate to trigger provisioning refresh

B. Verify the AP can ping the device on arubanetworks.com

C. Verify the AP has a license assigned

D. Disable and enable Aruba Central to trigger configuration refresh

Correct Answer: C

If the AP has internet access but does not receive its configuration from Aruba Central, one possible reason is that the AP does not have a license assigned in Aruba Central. A license is required for each AP to be managed by Aruba Central.

References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/Central/2.5.2-GA/HTML_frameset.htm#GUID-8F0E7E8B-0F4B-4A3C-AE7F-0F1B5A7F9C5D.html

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QUESTION 8

Which statement about manual switch provisioning with Aruba Central is correct?

A. Manual provisioning does not require DHCP and requires DNS

B. Manual provisioning does not require DHCP and does not require DNS

C. Manual provisioning requires DHCP and does not require DNS

D. Manual provisioning requires DHCP and requires DNS

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Manual provisioning is a method to add switches to Aruba Central without using DHCP or DNS. It requires the user to enter the switch serial number, MAC address, and activation code in Aruba Central, and then configure the switch with the same activation code and Aruba Central\\'s IP address.

References:https://help.central.arubanetworks.com/latest/documentation/online_help/content/devices/switches/provisioning/manual-provisioning.htm

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QUESTION 9

You need to troubleshoot an Aruba CX 6200 4-node VSF stack switch that fails to boot correctly Select the option that allows you to access the switch and see the boot options available for OS images and ServiceOS.

A. Member 2 RJ-45 console port

B. Member 2 switch mgmt port

C. Conductor USB-C console port D. Conductor mgmt port using SSH

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The option that allows you to access the switch and see the boot options available for OS images and ServiceOS is Conductor USB-C console port. This option provides direct access to ServiceOS, which is an operating system

that runs on Aruba CX switches independently of AOS-CX Aruba Operating System CX (AOS-CX) is an operating system that runs on Aruba CX switches . ServiceOS provides low-level functions such as booting, firmware upgrades,

password recovery, hardware diagnostics, switch stacking, and system recovery. ServiceOS can be accessed through one of two methods:

Conductor USB-C console port: This method allows you to connect your PC or laptop to the USB-C console port on any member switch in a VSF stack using a USB-C cable. This method provides direct access to ServiceOS without requiring

any configuration or authentication on AOS-CX.

AOS-CX CLI: This method allows you to access ServiceOS through AOS-CX CLI using SSH or Telnet protocols. This method requires you to configure an IP address on AOS-CX and authenticate with your username and password. To see

the boot options available for OS images and ServiceOS, you need to access ServiceOS through Conductor USB-C console port and enter boot menu command at ServiceOS prompt.

The other options do not allow you to access the switch and see the boot options available for OS images and ServiceOS because:

Member 2 RJ-45 console port: This option allows you to connect your PC or laptop to the RJ-45 console port on any member switch in a VSF stack using an RJ-45 cable. This option provides direct access to AOS-CX CLI, not ServiceOS.

Member 2 switch mgmt port: This option allows you to connect your PC or laptop to the switch mgmt port on any member switch in a VSF stack using an Ethernet cable. This option provides indirect access to AOS-CX CLI through SSH or

Telnet protocols, not ServiceOS.

Conductor mgmt port using SSH: This option allows you to connect your PC or laptop to the mgmt port on any member switch in a VSF stack using an Ethernet cable. This option provides indirect access to AOS-CX CLI through SSH protocol,

not ServiceOS.

References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS- CX_10_08/NOSCG/Content/cx-noscg/serviceos/serviceos-overview.htm

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/NOSCG/Content/cx- noscg/serviceos/access-serviceos.htm

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS- CX_10_08/NOSCG/Content/cx-noscg/serviceos/boot-menu.htm

QUESTION 10

You need to drop excessive broadcast traffic on ingress to an ArubaOS-CX switch What is the best technology to use for this task?

A. Rate limiting

B. DWRR queuing

C. QoS shaping

D. Strict queuing

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The best technology to use for dropping excessive broadcast traffic on ingress to an ArubaOS-CX switch is rate limiting. Rate limiting is a feature that allows network administrators to control the amount of traffic that enters or leaves a port or a VLAN on a switch by setting bandwidth thresholds or limits. Rate limiting can be used to prevent network congestion, improve network performance, enforce service level agreements(SLAs), or mitigate denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. Rate limiting can be applied to broadcast traffic on ingress to an ArubaOS-CX switch by using the storm-control command in interface configuration mode. This command allows network administrators to specify the percentage of bandwidth or packets per second that can be used by broadcast traffic on an ingress port. If the broadcast traffic exceeds the specified threshold, the switch will drop the excess packets. The other options are not technologies for dropping excessive broadcast traffic on ingress because: DWRR queuing: DWRR stands for Deficit Weighted Round Robin, which is a queuing algorithm that assigns different weights or priorities to different traffic classes or queues on an egress port. DWRR ensures that each queue gets its fair share of bandwidth based on its weight while avoiding starvation of lower priority queues. DWRR does not drop excessive broadcast traffic on ingress, but rather schedules outgoing traffic on egress. QoS shaping: QoS stands for Quality of Service, which is a set of techniques that manage network resources and provide different levels of service to different types of traffic based on their requirements. QoS shaping is a technique that delays or buffers outgoing traffic on an egress port to match the available bandwidth or rate limit. QoS shaping does not drop excessive broadcast traffic on ingress, but rather smooths outgoing traffic on egress. Strict queuing: Strict queuing is another queuing algorithm that assigns different priorities to different traffic classes or queues on an egress port. Strict queuing ensures that higher priority queues are always served before lower priority queues regardless of their bandwidth requirements or weights. Strict queuing does not drop excessive broadcast traffic on ingress, but rather schedules outgoing traffic on egress.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rate_limiting https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/NOSCG/Content/cx- noscg/qos/storm-control.htm https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/NOSCG/Content/cx-noscg/qos/dwrr.htm https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/NOSCG/Content/cx- noscg/qos/shaping.htm https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_08/NOSCG/Content/cx-noscg/qos/strict.htm

QUESTION 11

You have been asked to onboard a new Aruba 6300M in a customer deployment You are working remotely rather than on-site You have a colleague installing the switch The colleague has provided you with a remote console session to configure the edge switch You have been asked to configure a link aggregation going back to the cores using interfaces 1/1/51 and 1/1/52 The Senior Engineer of the project has asked you to configure the switch and 1Q uplink with these guidelines

1.

Add VLAN 20 to the local VLAN database with name Mgmt

2.

Add L3 SVl on VLAN 20 for Management using address 10 in the 10.1.1 0/24 subnet 3. Add LAG 1 using LACP mode

active for the uplink

4 use vlan 20 as the native vlan on the LAG 5. Make sure the interfaces are all ON.

Which configuration script will achieve the task?

A. Edge1# conf t vlan 20 name Mgmt interface vlan 20 ip address 10.1.1.10/24 no shut interface lag 1 shut vlan access 20 lacp mode active Int 1/1/51.1/1/52 shut no routing lag 1 interface lag 1 no shut

B. Edgel# conf t vlan 20 name Mgmt interface vlan 20 ip address 10 1.1 10/24 no shut interface 1/1/51.1/1/52 shut vlan trunk native 20 vlan trunk allowed all lag 1 lacp mode active interface 1/1/51.1/1/52 no shut

C. Edgel# conf t vlan 20 name Mgmt interface vlan 20 ip address 10 1 1 10/24 no shut interface lag 1 shut vlan trunk native 20 vlan trunk allowed all lacp mode active Int 1/1/51.1/1/52 shut no routing lag 1 interface lag 1 no shut interface 1/1/51.1/1/52 no shut

D. conf t vlan 20 name Mgmt ip address 10 1 1.10/24 no shut interface lag 1 shut vlan trunk native 1 vlan trunk allowed all lacp mode active int 1/1/51.1/1/52 shut no routing interface lag 1 no shut interface 1/1/51.1/1/52 no shut

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: This configuration script will achieve the task as it follows the guidelines given by the Senior Engineer. It creates VLAN 20 with name Mgmt, adds L3 SVI on VLAN 20 with IP address 10.1.1.10/24, creates LAG 1 with LACP mode active for the uplink, uses VLAN 20 as the native VLAN on the LAG, and ensures that the interfaces are all ON.

References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200- 6790/GUID-8F0E7E8B-0F4B-4A3C-AE7F-0F1B5A7F9C5D.html

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QUESTION 12

When would you bond multiple 20MHz wide 802.11 channels?

A. To decrease the Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)

B. To increase throughput between the client and AP

C. To provision highly available AP groups

D. To utilize high gain omni-directional antennas

Correct Answer: B

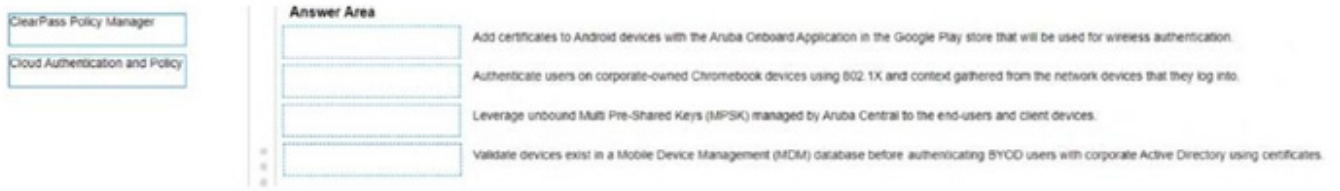
Explanation: Bonding multiple 20MHz wide 802.11 channels is a technique to create a wider bandwidth channel that supports higher data rate transmissions. It can increase the throughput between the client and AP by using more spectrum resources and reducing interference.

References:https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9288995

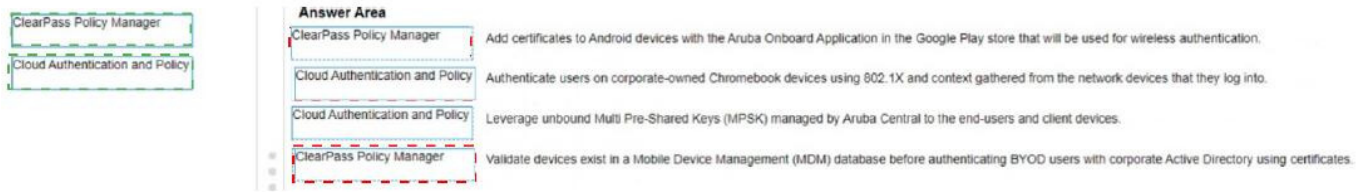
QUESTION 13

Please match the use case to the appropriate authentication technology.

Select and Place:



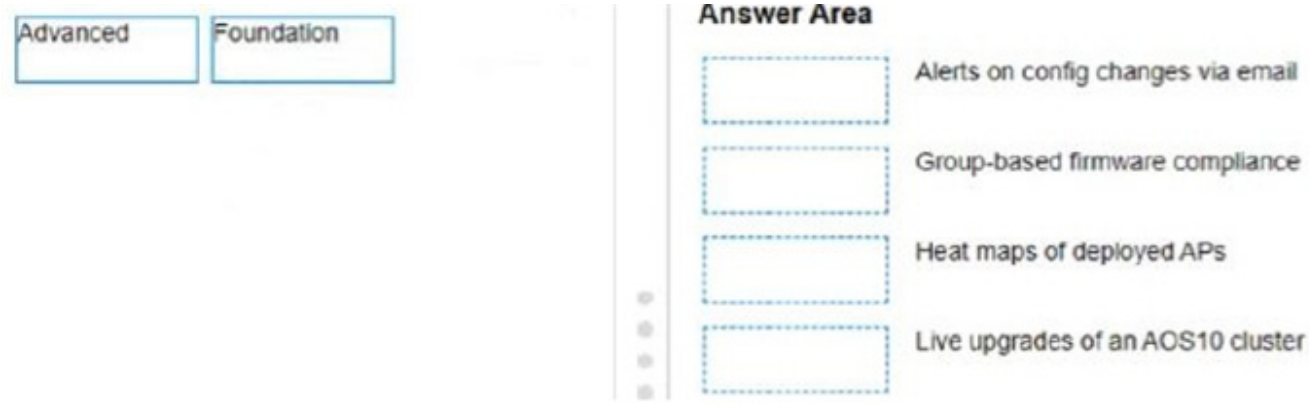
Correct Answer:



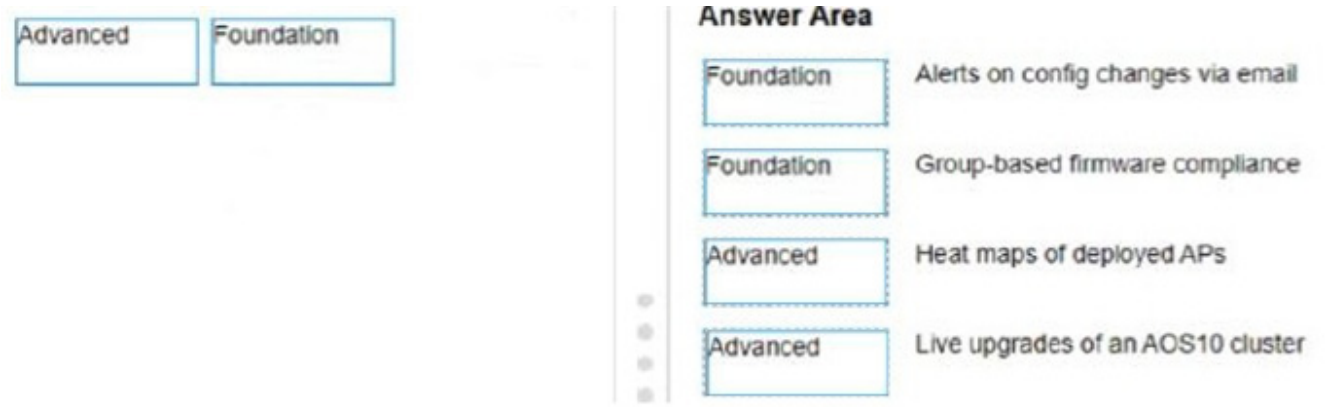
QUESTION 14

A network administrator with existing IAP-315 access points is interested in Aruba Central and needs to know which license is required for specific features. Please match the required license per feature (Matches may be used more than once.)

Select and Place:

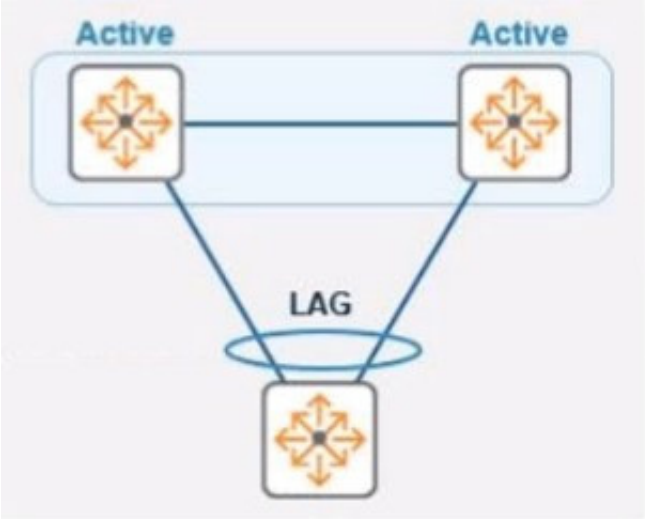


Correct Answer:



QUESTION 15

Refer to the exhibit.



In the given topology, a pair of Aruba CX 8325 switches are in a VSX stack using the active gateway What is the nature and behavior of the Virtual IP for the VSX pair if clients are connected to the access switch using VSX as the default gateway?

A. Virtual IP is active on the primary VSX switch Virtual floating IP will failover in case of a failure

B. Virtual IP is active on both CX switches

C. Virtual IP uses SVI IP address synced with VSX

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a feature that allows two Aruba CX switches to operate as a single logical device with a single control plane and data plane. VSX provides high availability, scalability, and simplified management for campus and data center networks3. In VSX, one switch is designated as the primary switch and the other as the secondary switch. The primary switch owns and responds to ARP Address Resolution Protocol. ARP is a communication protocol used for discovering the link layer address, such as a MAC address, associated with a given internet layer address, typically an IPv4 address. This mapping is a critical function in the Internet protocol suite.

requests for the virtual IP address of the VSX pair4. The virtual IP address is used as the default gateway for clients connected to the access switch. If the primary switch fails, the secondary switch takes over the virtual IP address and continues to forward traffic for the clients5.

References: 3 https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS- CX_10_04/UG/Content/cx-ug/vsx/vsx-overview.htm 4 https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_04/UG/Content/cx-ug/vsx/vsx-ip- addressing.htm 5 https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS- CX_10_04/UG/Content/cx-ug/vsx/vsx-failover.htm